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Reports on the Department of Safety and Security and on the use of private security

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the Department of Safety and Security (A/67/526), which is submitted pursuant to section XIV of General Assembly resolution 65/259, in which the Assembly requested a report on a comprehensive safety and security policy framework, providing the basis for threat and risk assessment, cooperation with the host countries, cost-sharing arrangements and operations of the Department of Safety and Security, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the use of private security (A/67/539), which is submitted pursuant to paragraph 113 of Assembly resolution 66/246. During its consideration of the reports, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification.

II. Comprehensive report on the Department of Safety and Security

2. The Secretary-General's comprehensive report on the Department of Safety and Security provides information on: (a) the outcome of efforts made from June 2007 to June 2012 in enhancing a unified and strengthened United Nations security management system through the development of a comprehensive overarching policy framework for security management; (b) specific operational and policy achievements made by the Department of Safety and Security and its partners in the United Nations security management system; and (c) challenges to and opportunities for further enhancing the United Nations security management system to meet the demands for United Nations operations at a growing number of volatile duty stations. The report indicates that the Department provides policy, operational and

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oversight support for the United Nations security management system and undertakes efforts, within its purview to facilitate, coordinate and continuously review the system so that it responds to an evolving global security environment, and delivers effective safety and security measures to protect United Nations operations, its personnel, premises and assets (see A/67/526, para. 5).

3. The Secretary-General's report reviews progress made by the Department of Safety and Security and its partners in establishing a modern and effective security management system for the protection and coordination of the safety and security arrangements for over 150,000 personnel, and for assets and operations in more than 180 countries, approximately 2,000 duty stations and over 5,000 United Nations premises. The Advisory Committee was informed that the United Nations currently deploys a total of 5,000 national and international security staff system-wide. The Committee was further informed by the representatives of the Secretary-General that the safety and security arrangements of the Department impact a total of approximately 300,000 eligible family members.

4. The Advisory Committee was informed by the representatives of the Secretary-General that the United Nations currently faces an unprecedented level of security threats to its operations. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that these security threats included specific threats from international terrorist groups and that, in certain countries in which it conducts operations, the United Nations faces increased general instability and greater threats to its security.

5. The Advisory Committee was also informed by representatives of the Secretary-General that the Department is subject to frequent audits, reviews and assessments by internal and external oversight bodies. The Office of Internal Oversight Services has conducted various audits on the safety and security arrangements of the Department, including the audit of the Department in 2008, the audit of risk assessment in 2008 and the audit of crisis management and coordination of field security operations in 2011, as well as audits examining safety and security in a number of specific field missions.

6. The Advisory Committee recalls that it is the responsibility of the Department to provide for the safety and security of the United Nations system operations in the field, and that the activities of the Department are financed both from the regular budget and on a cost-sharing basis with other organizations covered by the security management system in the field (A/66/6 (sect. 35), para. 35.7). The Committee notes that the regular budget appropriation for the Department for the biennium 2012-2013 amounts to $213,412,400, while the gross budget for jointly financed activities appropriation under the same budget section amounts to $244,536,400, which is inclusive of resources for malicious acts insurance and for the Vienna International Centre, in addition to the activities of the Department in the field. The Committee was informed that the Department is budgeted at a level considerably lower than some providers of similar services in the field, including among security entities providing security services to diplomatic and related operations internationally. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that total expenditure for the biennium 2010-2011 under budget section 35, Safety and security, amounted to $234,154,000 under the regular budget and $243,914,200 under the gross budget for jointly financed activities. For the biennium 2012-2013, the revised estimates amounted to $240,249,600 under the regular budget and $264,225,300 under jointly financed activities, resulting in a total change of $26,837,200 under the regular

budget and of $19,688,900 under the gross budget for jointly financed activities (see A/67/592, annexes I.A and III, and table 1 below).

Table 1
Budgetary resources under section 35, Safety and security
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Regular budget of the Department of Safety and Security

2010-2011 expenditures[a]	*2012-2013 initial appropriation*[b]	*2012 expenditure (Jan. to Nov.)*[c]	*2012-2013 revised estimates*[d]	*2012-2013 Total changes*
234 154.0	213 412.4	109 567.3	240 249.6	26 837.2

Gross budget (jointly financed activities) under the Department of Safety and Security

2010-2011 expenditures[e]	*2012-2013 initial appropriation*[f]	*2012 expenditure (Jan. to Sept.)*[f]	*2012-2013 revised estimates*[g]	*2012-2013 Total changes*
243 914.2	244 536.4	92 811.9	264 225.3	19 688.9

[a] Source: Audited financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 2011 (A/67/5 (Vol. I)).
[b] Source: General Assembly resolution 66/248.
[c] Source: status of allotments (IMIS) as at 1 December 2012.
[d] Source: annex I.A of the first performance report (A/67/592), based on post-related actual expenditure and updated projected rates.
[e] Source: General Assembly resolution 66/247.
[f] Source: status of allotments (IMIS) as at 1 December 2012, representing nine months of field expenditure through September 2012, as field staff are administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and expenditures are updated on a quarterly basis.
[g] Source: annex III of the first performance report (A/67/592), based on post-related actual expenditure and updated projected rates.

7. In paragraphs 7 to 24 of his report (A/67/526), the Secretary-General provides information on the strategic vision, mission and objectives of the Department. In 2009, the Organization, through its United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), adopted a new strategic vision and made a policy shift in security management from a "when to leave" to a "how to stay" approach to support the delivery of United Nations system mandated programmes and activities, even in highly challenging security situations. In addition, CEB adopted the principles of "no programme without security" and "no security without resources". The report stipulates that, increasingly, through efforts made at the Departmental level, partners in the United Nations security management system are provided with better information on jointly financed activities on a more regular basis (ibid., para. 60). The Advisory Committee notes that the Department continues its efforts to ensure the mainstreaming of security costs within programmes and activities to cover the financial costs of providing adequate security (ibid., para. 11).

8. During its recent consideration of the management plan of the World Food Programme (WFP), the Advisory Committee was informed by representatives of WFP that the Department of Safety and Security does not always have the infrastructure in place to provide security, and that additional resources and

investments in security are required on the part of WFP for its operations in the field, for example, in Darfur. The Committee was further informed that WFP finances security infrastructure for its field presences for the purpose of ensuring operational objectives within the framework provided by the Department, which WFP indicated includes compliance with minimum operating security standards, blast protection and emergency procedures specific to country offices, in order to provide operational security. WFP representatives indicated to the Committee that the Department provides system-wide services, such as policy, oversight, best practices, training and advice, but not necessarily the resources related to WFP-specific operational security.

9. **The Advisory Committee reiterates its view that cost-sharing arrangements for field-related security activities are important to ensure that all parties concerned share both ownership of and accountability for the system (see A/64/7/Add.16, para. 25) and that the Department should critically review and assess its available resources against its current operational needs and priorities (see A/66/7, part XII, para. XII.6). In this connection, the Committee considers that the presentation of proposals for the gross budget for jointly financed activities could benefit from greater transparency and coherence. The Committee requests that the Secretary-General ensure that future budgetary proposals disclose the functions and related requirements that are to be met through the gross budget for jointly financed activities as well as those of participating organizations that are expected to complement the Department's activities in the field.**

10. The report also states that, since 2009, the Department has worked in tandem with its partners in the United Nations security management system through the Inter-Agency Security Management Network to: (a) address any policy and operational deficiencies in the security management system; (b) design a new, stronger, more dynamic and proactive security and risk management architecture; (c) undertake efforts to mainstream safety and security at all levels of United Nations system activities, including ensuring that the safety and security of United Nations personnel is an integral part of programme planning at all levels; and (d) promote security management as an enabler of United Nations system programmes and activities (A/67/526, para. 9). In paragraph 10 of his report the Secretary-General highlights a number of policy initiatives introduced by the Department in the period under review, including the development of a security risk management model and guidelines for determining acceptable risk (2009); the revision of the framework of accountability for the United Nations security management system (2010); the introduction of the security level system (2011); and the development of a policy to strengthen cooperation with host Governments (2012).

11. According to the report, the Inter-Agency Security Management Network is the mechanism through which the Department executes its oversight and coordination responsibilities for the United Nations security management system. The Network considers, reviews and approves policies, practices and procedures, administrative issues and resource parameters related to the security management system and monitors its implementation. The Network holds regular and steering group sessions on a regular basis and key members participate in weekly teleconferences to troubleshoot urgent issues and ensure coherence and coordination on a range of topical security issues (A/67/526, para. 19).

12. The Secretary-General's report also provides information on the decentralization of decision-making in security matters and on efforts to support both designated officials for security, who lead United Nations activities, programmes and mandates worldwide in their respective areas of assignment, and security professionals in carrying out their security management responsibilities in line with the framework of accountability for the security management system (A/67/526, para. 12). The report states that, in the view of the Secretary-General, existing security capacity remains insufficient to place security officers in all countries where the United Nations is present; consequently, the Department has used security officers assigned to other countries to assume additional regional responsibilities (ibid., para. 14). The Advisory Committee was informed that the Compliance, Evaluation and Monitoring Section of the Department routinely undertakes field visits to ensure compliance with the policies of the security management system by United Nations offices, agencies, funds and programmes in the duty stations.

13. **The Advisory Committee recalls its previous observations on the revised framework for accountability for the United Nations security management system regarding the monitoring of managerial performance (see A/65/575, para. 15). While cognizant of the measures taken to decentralize decision-making in security matters and the increased use of security officers with regional responsibility, the Committee nevertheless expects that the Department of Safety and Security will ensure full accountability for compliance with security policies and guidelines throughout the United Nations system and will monitor managerial performance through the Inter-Agency Security Management Network.**

14. The Secretary-General's report indicates that in 2012 the Department of Safety and Security established a common policy on relations with the host country on security issues for the United Nations security management system (see A/67/526, para. 22), and that the Department's security personnel in the field have been encouraged to share details of the security level system with respective host country authorities (ibid., para. 46). The Advisory Committee was also informed that the security level system had in fact been designed to be shared with Member States and that the Department routinely shares relevant information on potential security threats with host Governments. **Taking into account the position of the General Assembly that the primary responsibility for ensuring the safety and security of the United Nations staff and premises rests with the host country, and the Assembly's emphasis on the role of the relevant host country agreements (see resolution 65/259, sect. XIV, para. 7), the Committee encourages the Department of Safety and Security to continue to strengthen its cooperation with host Governments in order to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel, premises and assets.**

15. In paragraphs 25 to 39 of his report, the Secretary-General outlines the structure, responsibilities and staffing of the Department. The Department has three main components for operational and technical security management support and services to United Nations operations and programmes in the field worldwide and at Headquarters locations: the Division of Regional Operations, the Division of Headquarters Security and Safety Services and the Field Support Services (see A/67/526, para. 26).

16. The milestone achievements of the Department are described in further detail in paragraphs 40 to 67 of the Secretary-General's report, including an improvement since 2007 in the functioning of the Inter-Agency Security Management Network, which is chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security (A/67/526, para. 40). According to the report, the Department has enhanced its ability to identify, analyse and understand security threats against the United Nations by developing and refining a security risk management architecture to maximize the ability of the United Nations system to operate in high-risk environments (ibid., para. 43).

17. It is stipulated in the report that the new security risk management model encompasses a range of policies, tools and guidelines, including the security level system promulgated by the United Nations security management system in January 2011, to identify and assess threats and to determine the level of risk after risk mitigation measures are put in place (A/67/526, para. 45). Under the previous United Nations security phase system, security management for the United Nations system was equated with risk aversion, and the system was inextricably linked with actions that triggered certain security-related entitlements, such that a certain phase level would automatically trigger the evacuation or relocation of United Nations personnel and/or their eligible family members according to a prescribed set of criteria (ibid., para. 43). The Advisory Committee was informed that the presence of elevated security risks in the field are generally connected to a heightened need for humanitarian assistance from the United Nations system and its partners, and that the United Nations security management system strives to balance the need for the security of United Nations personnel, premises and assets with the need to implement critical programmes and to deliver necessary services. The Committee was further informed that under certain circumstances the security situation may render the continued presence of United Nations personnel unsustainable. The representatives of the Secretary-General emphasized, however, that evacuation does not mean that operations must cease, and that in such instances alternative means should be found to implement critical programmes, such as using locations outside the affected area to coordinate activities.

18. In the area of operational support, the report states that the Department has put in place additional measures to strengthen threat and risk assessment, including efforts to promote cooperation with host country authorities, the creation of additional analyst positions and security information operation centres in high-risk areas and the development of a training programme for security analysts (A/67/526, para. 48). Regarding field support, the Secretary-General indicates that, in addition to its training programmes, the Department has developed its capacity for critical incident stress counselling for United Nations system personnel, including the establishment and revision of standard operating procedures (ibid., para. 56), has made progress in information management, including the introduction, in 2010, of the United Nations travel request information processing system, which provides a more comprehensive travel advisory and compliance information system than the prior system (ibid., para. 54), and has advanced efforts in aviation risk management (ibid., para. 52). With regard to security at United Nations Headquarters, offices away from Headquarters and the tribunals, according to the Secretary-General, access control systems at those locations have been strengthened with the implementation of Project Access Control, a standardized global access control system of personnel and vehicles entering United Nations premises. The Advisory

Committee notes that the Department expects to complete the current Project Access Control project by the end of 2012 (ibid., para. 65).

19. According to the Secretary-General's report, the United Nations system faces a broader scope and a consistently growing array of threats associated with armed conflict, violence, extremism, crime and civil unrest, including in conflict zones where Member States increasingly expect the United Nations to deliver its mandated programmes (A/67/526, para. 67). The Advisory Committee notes, however, from the information contained in paragraphs 68 to 70 of the Secretary-General's report that, in the period under review, the Department has been able to develop necessary information systems and to meet increasing needs for emergency surge requirements from within existing levels of budgetary resources through the reprioritization of its activities.

20. **The Advisory Committee commends the Department of Safety and Security for the progress it has made in strengthening the security management system for the coordination of security arrangements for United Nations personnel, premises and assets in a challenging security environment.**

III. Use of private security

21. The Secretary-General's report on the use of private security was submitted in response to paragraph 113 of General Assembly resolution 66/246, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report in its sixty-seventh session on the appropriateness of the use of private security personnel, particularly in situations in which they were the only option available to provide safety and security for staff. The report indicates that the United Nations has long used private security companies to secure premises and assets against criminal activities. In recent years, however, faced with demands from Member States to carry out mandates and programmes in high-risk environments, in addition to increased evidence that the United Nations is a specific target in some such environments, organizations of the United Nations system have, as a last resort, contracted armed private security companies to protect United Nations personnel, premises and assets. The use of private security companies has, in some cases, expanded to include the provision of armed guards and armed escorts (see A/67/539, paras. 3 and 4).

22. The Advisory Committee notes that, while the Organization regularly contracts the services of armed private security companies to provide security for its operations system-wide, the United Nations also plays a substantive role relating to the regulation and monitoring of armed private security companies, primarily through the open-ended intergovernmental working group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies, established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 15/26, as well as the working group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, created by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2005/2, whose mandate has been extended by the Human Rights Council. The Committee notes that the report of the Secretary-General is limited to the discussion of the United Nations as a client of armed private security companies in its operations at Headquarters and field locations.

23. The Advisory Committee was provided with detailed information on the use of armed private security companies in the United Nations, which is attached to the present report as annex I with respect to special political missions and as annex II with respect to peacekeeping missions. The representatives of the Secretary-General informed the Committee that the armed private security companies listed in the annexes, with one exception, are national or local in scope, and that some may operate in more than one country. The United Nations system, however, currently has in place only one contract with a large, multinational armed private security company, which works with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA).

24. According to the report of the Secretary-General, from 2007 until November 2012, the United Nations security management system had in place only guidelines on the use of armed guards (A/67/539, para. 5). In August 2010, in its report to the General Assembly, the working group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination stated that the United Nations lacked a system-wide policy governing the hiring of private military and security companies, including issues related to the vetting and monitoring of the companies and their personnel (ibid., para. 8). The working group advised the Organization to take precautionary measures to ensure that, if and when it outsourced its security and protection functions, it did so in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and with international human rights standards and with proper management and oversight practices (see A/65/325, para. 31).

25. In paragraph 8 of his report, the Secretary-General indicates that in May 2011, cognizant of the fact that there was a need to review the appropriateness of the use of armed private security companies and their personnel, and acting on the basis of consultations within the United Nations system, he decided that the Organization should resort to the use of armed private security companies and their personnel only as the last option to enable United Nations activities in high-risk environments. The Advisory Committee notes that the Secretary-General further decided that the United Nations should exercise the option to use armed private security companies only when a United Nations security risk assessment had concluded that other alternatives, including protection by the host country, other support from Member States or internal United Nations system resources, were insufficient. In addition, he stipulates that the use by the United Nations of an armed private security company should be consistent with national and international law, the Charter and relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 55/232 on outsourcing practices, and relevant United Nations administrative policies and guidelines. Accordingly, the Inter-Agency Security Management Network established a working group in August 2011 under the chairmanship of the Department of Safety and Security and, following a process of inter-agency and interdepartmental review, adopted a policy and guidelines governing the use of armed private security companies in June 2012 (A/67/539, paras. 11-13). The Advisory Committee was informed that the policy, contained in section I of chapter IV on armed private security companies of the United Nations security management system security policy manual, the guidelines on the use of private security services from private security companies and annex A to the guidelines for statement of works, was approved by CEB in November 2012. **The Advisory Committee is of the view that the policy on the use of armed private security companies should be considered by the relevant committees of the General Assembly.**

26. The new policy on the use of armed private security specifies that the United Nations system may use services provided by armed private security companies only to protect United Nations personnel, premises and property and to provide mobile protection for United Nations personnel and assets, and reflects the main elements of the criteria presented in paragraph 9 of the Secretary-General's report. Representatives of the Secretary-General clarified to the Advisory Committee that the Organization enters into contracts with international and national private security companies only if such companies are duly licensed and approved to operate by the concerned host Government.

27. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the relevant sections of the policy on the use of armed private security companies outline the responsibilities for management and oversight of any contract for armed private security services, including the need for daily on-site inspections of the private security company and for the delegation of responsibility to the designated official in the duty station to ensure that such inspections are duly performed. The designated official is also responsible for ensuring that a monthly review of the performance of the private security company is completed in accordance with the guidelines. The most senior security professional directly supporting the designated official and the responsible official of the contracting organization must immediately submit a joint report on any performance issues or concerns identified, along with recommended remedial actions to the designated official and to the representative of the contracting organization concerned, for approval.

28. The Advisory Committee was informed that the personnel employed by private security companies do not enjoy the privileges and immunities afforded to United Nations personnel and that private security companies are accountable for the actions of their personnel. In cases of misconduct or illegal acts, the personnel of private security companies are subject to the national law of the country in which they operate. The Committee was informed that the general conditions of the model contract with armed private security companies address the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse and specifically require the contracted company to take appropriate measures to prohibit its employees from engaging in such misconduct. Upon enquiry, the Committee was further informed that, should the Organization have credible information that a private security company and/or its individual employees were involved in sexual exploitation or abuse, in addition to considering termination pursuant to the terms of the contract, it would refer the matter to the Member State or States concerned for investigation by the relevant Government authorities and, if deemed appropriate, for further action.

IV. Conclusion

29. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly take note of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the Department of Safety and Security (A/67/526) and the report of the Secretary-General on the use of private security (A/67/539), taking into account the observations and recommendations contained in the paragraphs above.**

Annex I

Armed private security companies at special political missions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mission	*Location*	*Name of security company (local unless otherwise stated)*	*Number of personnel employed by the security company*	*Security company approved budget for 2012*	*Security company cost-expenditure as of 31 Oct. 2012*	*Security company proposed budget for 2013*
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)	BINUCA-Bangui	Fox Private Security Company	12	33 408	21 637	33 408
	BINUCA-Bassongoa	Fox Private Security Company	6	10 440	10 819	10 440
	BINUCA-Bouar	Fox Private Security Company	6	10 440	10 819	10 440
	BINUCA-Bambari	Fox Private Security Company	4	10 440	7 212	10 440
Subtotal			**28**	**64 728**	**50 487**	**64 728**
United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB)	BNUB	Protection Sécurité Gardiennage-Burundi	123	165 120	188 877	165 120
Subtotal			**123**	**165 120**	**188 877**	**165 120**
Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission (CNMC)	CNMC-Yaoundé	G4 Security Services Cameroon	3	11 424	6 912	8 496
	CNMC-Calabar	Force One Security Ltd.	7	11 088	9 265	11 088
Subtotal			**10**	**22 512**	**16 177**	**19 584**
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)	UNIPSIL-Cabenda, Freetown	Security Support Group International	42	172 800	144 000	172 800
	UNIPSIL-Cockerill, Freetown	Security Support Group International	9			
	UNIPSIL-Lungi, Freetown	Security Support Group International	7			
	UNIPSIL-Leicester Peak, Freetown	Security Support Group International	4			
	UNIPSIL-Bo Regional Office	Security Support Group International	15			
	UNIPSIL-Kono Regional Office	Security Support Group International	9			
	UNIPSIL-Cabenda, Freetown	Technical Security Group International	13	136 800	90 000	126 000
	UNIPSIL-Cockerill, Freetown	Technical Security Group International	7			
	UNIPSIL-Lungi, Freetown	Technical Security Group International	2			

Mission	*Location*	*Name of security company (local unless otherwise stated)*	*Number of personnel employed by the security company*	*Security company approved budget for 2012*	*Security company cost-expenditure as of 31 Oct. 2012*	*Security company proposed budget for 2013*
	UNIPSIL-Freetown and regional offices	UNIPSIL-United Nations security management system Cost share	–	40 000	28 100	40 000
Subtotal			**108**	**349 600**	**262 100**	**338 800**
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	UNOCA/Libreville	DMT Security Company	16	67 200	69 474	84 000
Subtotal			**16**	**67 200**	**69 474**	**84 000**
United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA)	UNOWA	SAGEM	7	63 542	34 626	71 956
Subtotal			**7**	**63 542**	**34 626**	**71 956**
United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	UNSMIL-Tripoli	Bids under evaluation	24	–	–	432 000
	UNSMIL-Benghazi	Bids under evaluation	12	–	–	216 000
	UNSMIL-Sabha	Bids under evaluation	12	–	–	216 000
Subtotal			**48**	–	–	**864 000**
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)	UNIOGBIS/Bissau	West Africa Seguranca	33			
	UNIOGBIS/Mansoa	West Africa Seguranca	3	113 664	76 853	102 600
	UNIOGBIS/Bafatá	Masa	7			
Subtotal			**43**	**113 664**	**76 853**	**102 600**
United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS)	UNPOS office in Hargeisa	Physical Risk Solution (unarmed)	14	24 000	13 531	60 000
	UNPOS office in Galkayo	Office not operational	–	24 000	–	–
	UNPOS office in Garowe		–	122 134	138 461	–
Subtotal			**14**	**170 134**	**151 992**	**60 000**
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	UNAMI/Kuwait	Al-Soqoor Security Services and Protection Co. (provision of security guards)	37	230 880	236 047	288 600
	UNAMI/Amman	Global Shield for Trade and Security (provision of security guards)	58	222 720	196 207	–
	UNAMI/Baghdad	Ronco Consulting Corp. (provision of explosive detection devices)	1	1 040 400	488 532	–
	UNAMI/Baghdad International Airport	Ronco Consulting Corp. (provision of explosive detection devices)	1	–	237 499	–

Mission	*Location*	*Name of security company (local unless otherwise stated)*	*Number of personnel employed by the security company*	*Security company approved budget for 2012*	*Security company cost-expenditure as of 31 Oct. 2012*	*Security company proposed budget for 2013*
	UNAMI/Erbil	Ronco Consulting Corp. (provision of explosive detection devices)	1	–	248 104	–
	UNAMI/Basra	Ronco Consulting Corp. (provision of explosive detection devices)	1	–	330 827	–
	UNAMI/Kirkuk	Ronco Consulting Corp. (provision of explosive detection devices)	1	–	75 163	–
	UNAMI/Erbil	To be determined (expected to be provision for security guards)/bids under evaluation	–	–	–	199 800
Subtotal			**100**	**1 494 000**	**1 812 379**	**488 400**
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	UNAMA	IDG Security Ltd. (international armed guards)	344	8 336 190	8 969 702	6 548 362
	UNAMA	IDG Security Ltd. (armed static guards and unarmed static guards)	823	2 414 874	2 234 080	1 764 470
	UNAMA	IDG Security Ltd. (canine services)	13 teams	562 614	1 024 860	676 358
Subtotal			**1 167**	**11 313 678**	**12 228 642**	**8 989 190**
Total			**1 696**	**13 974 466**	**15 019 431**	**11 401 594**

Annex II

Armed private security companies in peacekeeping missions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mission	*Location*	*Name of security company (local unless otherwise stated)*	*Number of personnel employed by the security company*	*Security company approved budget for 2012/13*	*Security company cost-expenditure as of 31 Oct. 2012*	*Security company estimated budget for 2013/14*
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	MINUSTAH-Port-au-Prince	PAP Sécurité	257	5 652 000	588 009	5 125 200
	MINUSTAH-regions	PAP Sécurité	65			
	MINUSTAH-Santo Domingo	G4S	9	180 000	10 623	216 000
	MINUSTAH-Port-au-Prince (canine unit)	Seila Kennels	8 teams	180 000	10 900	–
Subtotal			**331**	**360 000**	**21 523**	**216 000**
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	MONUSCO — 7 locations Mission wide — Congo	Delta Protection SPRL	487	6 610 960	749 980	8 454 075
	MONUSCO — 15 locations Mission wide — Congo	KK Security Congo SPRL	614	–	770 834	–
	MONUSCO — 1 location — Kigali-Rwanda	Topsec	14	–	10 630	–
	MONUSCO — 2 locations — Entebbe/ Kampala-Uganda	ASKAR	91	–	85 096	–
Subtotal			**1 206**	**6 610 960**	**1 616 540**	**8 454 075**
African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)	UNAMID	Ministry of Interior — Government of the Sudan	12 policemen	–	12 375	37 134
Subtotal			**12**	**–**	**12 375**	**37 134**
United Nations Global Support Centre (UNGSC)	United Nations Global Support Centre-Valencia	SEGURISA, Servicios Integrales de Seguridad S.A.	12	449 000	121 162	449 000
Subtotal			**12**	**449 000**	**121 162**	**449 000**
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	UNIFIL/Beirut (UNIFIL House)	Protectron	17	191 370	59 958	93 600
Subtotal			**17**	**191 370**	**59 958**	**93 600**
United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	UNMISS	–	–	–	–	10 300 000
Subtotal			**–**	**–**	**–**	**10 300 000**

Mission	*Location*	*Name of security company (local unless otherwise stated)*	*Number of personnel employed by the security company*	*Security company approved budget for 2012/13*	*Security company cost-expenditure as of 31 Oct. 2012*	*Security company estimated budget for 2013/14*
United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	UNMIT/Dili-Office locations	Asia-Pacific Assurance Company, UNIPESSOAL Lda (dba APAC Security)	267			
	UNMIT/Dili — Residences (international staff)	Asia-Pacific Assurance Company, UNIPESSOAL Lda (dba APAC Security)	303			
	UNMIT/Dili — Residences (United Nations Volunteers)	Asia-Pacific Assurance Company, UNIPESSOAL Lda (dba APAC Security)	138	1 301 706	1 057 815	–
	UNMIT/Dili — Residences (United Nations police)	Asia-Pacific Assurance Company, UNIPESSOAL Lda (dba APAC Security)	141			
	UNMIT/Dili — Residences (Military Liaison Group)	Asia-Pacific Assurance Company, UNIPESSOAL Lda (dba APAC Security)	18			
Subtotal			**867**	**1 301 706**	**1 057 815**	–
United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	UNOCI	Group 4 Securicor	93			
	UNOCI	Flash Intervention	120			
	UNOCI	Vigassistance	77			
	UNOCI	911 Security	38			
	UNOCI	BIP Assistance	37	4 999 500	3 900 600	6 167 800
	UNOCI	SMO	22			
	UNOCI	EPSS	177			
	UNOCI	Sigasécurité	75			
	UNOCI	Sécurité Plus Services	47			
	UNOCI	Loss Control	0			
Subtotal			**686**	**4 999 500**	**3 900 600**	**6 167 800**
United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA)	UNSOA, Wilson Airport, Nairobi	G4S (unarmed)	4	14 035	3 749	17 880
	UNSOA, Spring Valley Broadcast Centre, Nairobi	G4S (unarmed)	8	25 037	12 462	–
	UNSOA, Spring Valley Broadcast Centre, Nairobi	Kenya Administrative Police (armed)	2	9 381	6 787	–
	UNSOA, Mombasa Support Base, Mombasa	G4S (unarmed)	26	78 447	24 561	92 040
	UNSOA/UNPOS office and accommodation in Mogadishu — 2013/14 budget year	Bids under evaluation	–	–	–	130 800
	UNSOA Mogadishu Logistics Base — 2013/14 budget year	Bids under evaluation	–	–	–	246 900

Mission	*Location*	*Name of security company (local unless otherwise stated)*	*Number of personnel employed by the security company*	*Security company approved budget for 2012/13*	*Security company cost-expenditure as of 31 Oct. 2012*	*Security company estimated budget for 2013/14*
	UNSOA Kismayo Office and accommodation — 2013/14 budget year	Bids under evaluation	–	–	–	188 400
	UNSOA Baidoa Office and accommodation — 2013/14 budget year	Bids under evaluation	–	–	–	188 400
	UNSOA Beletweyne office and accommodation — 2013/14 budget year	Bids under evaluation	–	–	–	188 400
Subtotal			**40**	**126 900**	**47 559**	**1 052 820**
United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	UNMIL	Intercon Security Systems of Liberia Ltd.	106	1 380 120	698 901	1 380 120
	UNMIL	Executive Security Consultancy	80	1 041 600	410 564	1 041 600
Subtotal			**186**	**2 421 720**	**1 109 465**	**2 421 720**
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	UNMIK-Pristina	Henderson Asset Protection LLC	17	443 840	71 562	278 408
	UNMIK-Belgrade	G4S Security Solution	2	51 660	15 247	42 170
Subtotal			**19**	**495 500**	**86 809**	**320 578**
Grand total			**3 376**	**16 956 656**	**8 033 805**	**29 512 727**